

GERMANY IS FACING FIVE RISKS TO BALK RUHR'S OCCUPATION

Failure of Any One Up to
Nov. 15 Will Be Signal
for French Army to
Advance.

BRIAND POLICY TO WIN
Francois Arago, Leader of
National Bloc, Declares
Ministry Is Not in
Peril.

EXPECTS U. S. AID ON LOAN
Council of Ministers Will Hear
Doumer Outline To-day His
Negotiations With Amer-
ican Bankers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, May 12.
An important meeting of the Council of Ministers is to be held at the Elysee Palace to-morrow, at which Paul Doumer, Minister of Finance, will outline the recent negotiations with American bankers regarding the financing which France is planning based on the reparation settlement. This will be the nucleus of the first definite financial policy France has had since the war.
At the same meeting Premier Briand will discuss the defence which the Government will make in the Chamber of Deputies on May 19, for which sixteen interpellations have already been filed covering reparations.
"The Briand Ministry is not in peril," declared Francois Arago, leader of the Bloc National, in an interview to-day with THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent. Mr. Arago's prophecy is especially valuable, as the groups composing the bloc which he heads control more than 300 votes in the Chamber of Deputies and are proportionately as strong in the Senate.

Situation Befogged.
"I am absolutely convinced Premier Briand's majority will be a substantial one as soon as the Chamber of Deputies understands the real situation, which is being befogged by interior political questions," he continued. "The fact is, M. Briand proved great strength in obtaining allied unanimity, while really not sacrificing any of France's rights."
Mr. Arago was personally inclined to doubt Chancellor Wirth's ability to keep Germany in line, but he pointed out that June 1, July 1, October 1, November 1 and November 15 each provide possibilities of a German failure, which would be considered a signal for the French army to enter the Ruhr Valley, ready to carry out the London scheme in detail.
"With the army ready and allied solidarity assured, France can afford to give Germany this last chance to make good her promises," he declared.
"It is wrong to believe that France wants to occupy the Ruhr Valley if she can get paid as she should for the war, but it must be remembered that we have not given up our right of automatically applying the sanctions (penalties) on the first evidence of Germany attempting to evade either the reparations or the disarmament clauses of the agreement. Meanwhile we will keep our troops where they are, replacing the class of 1919 by recruits as soon as the last class is sufficiently trained."

Confident of Support.
"We are confident America will understand our position as well as appreciate that we are not financially in a position to continue the war until the future until such time as the German bonds will have value in world markets," he said.
But meanwhile France must call on her friends for substantial loans, owing to the low offer by big bankers for the German bonds. This offer is rarely more than 72 per cent.
"Of course, we will not get enough from Germany to meet our expenses," added M. Arago, "but by external loans, coupled with internal issues where necessary and occasional sales of German bonds, I am confident that the day will come when Europe will be near normal and when we will see a tremendous revival of trade, as well as sympathy and financial help for struggling France. As soon as this is attained we can consider the German bonds internationalized, as they will be acceptable in the payment of either national or private debts."

**U. S. WILL NOT AID
IN MARKETING BONDS**
Transaction to Be Through
Private Bankers.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, May 12.
Official Washington in its study of the French proposals for widespread use of the German reparations bonds in international settlements, has in the proposals for floating a quantity of them in the United States to realize cash payments is of the opinion that any transactions that brings the bonds to the American market will be entirely a private one undertaken by American bankers and the Government will not participate or be a direct party to it.
Acceptability of the bonds by this

HARDING SEES WAR BANISHED BY ADJUSTING IT IN ADVANCE; RECONSTRUCTION IS BIG AIM

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The hope was expressed by President Harding in an address to-night at a banquet of the National League of Masonic Clubs that he would see the day when men in responsible positions, speaking for their people, "could gather around a conference table to adjust their disputes."
"If the peoples of the world can only understand each other," he said, "and if men in authority can only face each other in speaking for the several peoples of the world there will never be another conflict to block the progress of civilization. Rather than to contemplate a conflict or to enter into one I would rather sit at a table and settle it in advance."
In suggesting that the problems of reconstruction were more serious even than those of war the President admonished his audience that "it's up to you to put our republic on the straightforward track of peace and constructiveness again."
"When we are right we will be helping the whole world to get on the right track again," he said.

HELD AS SLAYER OF 4 OF HER HUSBANDS

Woman Arrested in Honolulu
Also Accused of Killing
Brother-in-law and Child.

POISONING IS ALLEGED

Mrs. Southard, Now Wife of
Naval Officer, to Face Charge
in Idaho County.

HONOLULU, May 12.—Mrs. Paul Vincent Southard, also known as Mrs. Lydia Meyer, was held by the police here to-day on orders from Los Angeles in connection with the deaths of four of her husbands, a brother-in-law and a child of one of the men she married.
Paul Southard, whom she married in Los Angeles last November, told the police here she tried to get him to take out a \$10,000 life insurance policy. Southard is a petty officer on the U. S. S. Monterey, stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
Mrs. Southard, according to the police, has agreed to return without extradition papers, application for which are being prepared.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 12.—Lydia Southard, 28, charged with the murder of her fourth husband, Edward P. Meyer, at Twin Falls, Idaho, September 7, 1920, was arrested at Honolulu to-day. V. H. Ormsby, Deputy Sheriff of Twin Falls, at present in Los Angeles, said he was awaiting extradition papers to bring her back to Idaho for trial. The Deputy Sheriff stated that the woman married Vincent Southard of the U. S. S. Chicago November 20 last.
Prosecuting Attorney Frank L. Stephens of Twin Falls county, Idaho, said Mrs. Southard's matrimonial record was being investigated for the purpose of determining the causes and fixing the responsibility for the deaths of three other former husbands, an infant child by Robert Dooley, her first husband, and Dooley's brother, Edward.
Insurance in which Mrs. Southard was the beneficiary was carried on the lives of all five men, Stephens said, and of which she is said to have collected at least \$5,500.
Prosecutor Stephens said he had in his possession evidence which would establish that poison caused the deaths of Robert C. Dooley, William G. McHaffie, Harlan C. Lewis and Edward P. Meyer, respectively her first, second, third and fourth husbands, and Edward Dooley, brother of her first husband. Stephens said the bodies of these men had been exhumed and the contents of their stomachs analyzed and a deadly poison had been found. The poison in each case was said to have been the same.

TOWN NAMED WILSON NO LONGER RAIL STOP

Retrenchment Replaces
Sentiment for Ex-President.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, May 12.—Wilson, Ill., the only town in the U. S. A. named in honor of Woodrow Wilson, has been abandoned. It has been taken off the map.
Wilson until to-day was a station on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, five miles southwest of Waukegan. The trains stopped there. Now they do not even hesitate.

LIABILITIES \$28,000,000; CUBAN TO BE ARRESTED

Jose Lezama, Charged With
Forgery, Vanishes.

HAVANA, May 12.—The arrest of Jose L. Lezama, a youthful Cuban planter and financier, whose liabilities are estimated unofficially at \$28,000,000, was ordered to-day by Special Judge Miguel Figueroa after an investigation into Lezama's alleged sensational operations.
Twelve charges of falsification of documents and two of forgery were given as the basis for the order.
The special court fixed at \$2,000,000 the civil liability of Lezama for the indemnification of creditors. The alleged discovery of a forged draft for \$250,000, said to have been accepted by the Havana branch of a New York banking concern, started the investigation. Lezama, who disappeared shortly after he declared himself a bankrupt, is still missing.
If you are out of work or want to change your position see how many offers a Situation Wanted ad. in The Herald will bring you.—Ad.

BLOW 2 SAFES, GET \$500,000 IN BONDS

Crackmen Wreck Offices of
Flour Mill at Clifton N. J.,
but Escape Uninjured.

LOOT USELESS TO THEM

Suspicion Points to Band of
Youthful Novices—Leave
Clear Fingerprints.

Safe blowers put two terrific charges of nitroglycerine into two safes of the New Jersey Flour Company, at Clifton, N. J., early yesterday morning and touched them off under cover of the noise made by the passing of a milk train. Both safes were reduced to a mass of twisted junk, but the robbers got away with bonds and securities valued at \$500,000. The safes were in different offices, and the larger, in the shipping department, received such a charge that when the blast was set off windows were blown out, desk tops ripped off and part of the flooring was torn up. The office looked as if struck by a cyclone, and how the yeagmen escaped injury was a mystery to the police.
The extraordinary power of the charge, in each case fifty times what was needed to force the door, according to the police estimate, has convinced the authorities that it was the work of amateurs. Suspicion points to a band of youths, who it is believed, a week ago wrecked the safe of the Texaco Oil Company, about a mile away, along the Erie Railroad, obtaining \$150.
A further stamp of the novice was in the fact that none of the securities taken can be negotiated. All are registered bonds and valueless to any one but the owners, according to Lorenz F. Orbe, president of the company. "They got nothing for their trouble," he said. The wreckage of the shipping department, which was blown to bits, was taken to the main office, but apparently gave up the task in favor of the seven-foot safe, which they wrecked with so much damage.
Considered from the police viewpoint, the robbery was cleverly arranged only in the timing of the two explosions to coincide with the passage of the milk train. James F. Sutton, a watchman of the Walser Silk Manufacturing Company, who was about fifty feet from the flour mill, thought he heard a heavy thudding sound while the train was moving by, but he could not tell from which direction it came. About two hours later he went over to the flour mill, but saw nothing suspicious. He then returned to his home and police who were with him also failed to see anything unusual. The wreckage was discovered when employees opened the office about 3 o'clock.
A heavy charge had been used on the ground. In place of the piano tax, which was so unpopular that it had to be dropped after the declarations had been filed, the Government now proposes to place a tax on stair carpets of apartment houses and another on elevators.
Both of these taxes are new and are expected to make up the deficit in the estimates caused by the dropping of the piano tax. The tenants on the lower floors pay 1 per cent. of the rent for carpet tax and 1 1/2 per cent. for elevator tax. Those on the upper floors will pay one-half of 1 per cent. more. Ground floor tenants get off free.

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PARISIANS TAXED BY FLOOR THEY LIVE ON

Tenants Must Pay on Stair
Carpets and Elevators.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, May 12.
Taxes increase here as one rises above the ground. In place of the piano tax, which was so unpopular that it had to be dropped after the declarations had been filed, the Government now proposes to place a tax on stair carpets of apartment houses and another on elevators.
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BRITAIN MAY BAR BOLSHEVIST MONEY

Seeks to Prohibit Entry of
Revolutionary Funds.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, May 12.—The British Government is considering the possibility of introducing legislation to prohibit the receipt of foreign money in the United Kingdom intended to promote a revolutionary movement or to sustain revolutionary propaganda.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE STARTS TO-MORROW

to-morrow May Day. Albany—Ad.

CHECK STEALING ON BIG SCALE REVEALED AFTER A LONG TRAIL

Mails Robbed by Band Here,
Amounts Changed and
Names Forged.

MANY VICTIMS FOUND

Four Carry on Systematic
Looting Which Nets Thou-
sands in Loot.

DETAILS TOLD IN COURT

Pinkertons and Postal Inspectors
Bare Scheme at Hearing
of One Suspect.

The existence of a band of check thieves and forgers, said to have succeeded within the last few months in cashing stolen checks for amounts running into thousands of dollars, was made known yesterday by Pinkerton detectives and postal inspectors at the arraignment in Jefferson Market Court of Michael LeRoy of 56 West Sixty-fifth street, charged with attempting to cash an altered check stolen from Mrs. Frances L. Morgan, widow of J. Pierpont Morgan.
LeRoy's bail was advanced from \$2,000 to \$7,500 at the request of Henry M. R. Goodman, Assistant District Attorney, who expressed surprise at the mass of evidence covering the alleged operations of a check stealing band, which the Pinkerton detectives said they were ready to report. LeRoy's hearing was set for Monday.
Although they had been at work for weeks trying to trace checks stolen from the mails, which were appearing, mysteriously changed, at the banks, and were being cashed with a regularity that was baffling, the Pinkertons said they had not been able to pin down the operations of the band until recently, when Mrs. Morgan was notified by Elsie & Brown, tea and coffee merchants of 68 Thomas street, that they had not received her check for \$12 covering a purchase, and believed it had been stolen from their letter box.
In some way, it was said, the detectives learned that an attempt would be made to cash the altered check at the Second National Bank, 250 Fifth avenue. Wednesday afternoon, and they were on hand when LeRoy walked up to the cashier's window. It was said that the check had been altered to read \$310, and that the name of the payee had been altered to "Frederick H. Brown." In dereliction and counter indereliction were forged, it was charged.

Four Men in Band.

According to the Pinkertons the check operating band consisted of four men—one known as the forger, whose duty is the expert and dangerous alterations of checks, the stealer, the middleman and the presenter.
Checks obtained by the stealer, who is directed by the middleman to follow postmark making rounds of office buildings early in the morning. The letter boxes are jimmied and the stealer turns over the mail to the middleman, who sorts out the checks and remails the letters containing no checks. The middleman then, according to the Pinkertons, passes the checks on to the forger, who is in his expert way contrives alterations that will make possible a quick and unobtrusive passage of the checks through the banks via the medium of the fourth member of the gang, the presenter.
Frequently the amounts of the checks are lowered, as this apparently has been found a more likely way to avoid prompt investigation and possible discovery. In the case of the check for \$310 was lowered, most of the checks emanating from the pen of the forger are for small amounts, but the system is operating so smoothly, and the amount of stolen checks apparently so extensive, that the results still may be great. In cases where checks have been drawn on what is known as "protective paper," a messenger is sent to a bank, representing to the cashier that the business man or woman drawing the check, and obtains a new bank book. The forger then is made, according to the detectives, without the paucity of the attempt to alter "protective paper."

Solve Puzzle, Seek Men.

The names of persons and firms who have been victimized by operations of the band are being withheld for the reason that if the names are published the checks may never be presented for conversion. It is known, however, that last Friday another check for \$310 was presented at the Chemical National Bank, 270 Broadway, bearing the signature of C. G. Roosevelt. This, possibly, it was said, may have been drawn by Mrs. Christine G. Roosevelt of 504 Fifth avenue, wife of W. Emlen Roosevelt, a director of the bank.
LeRoy's direct connection with a check operating band has not yet appeared. If he was the presenter, as the Pinkertons allege, he ran possibly the greatest risk of any member of the band except the stealer. The middleman, it appears, is the executive, and runs small chance of discovery, and the forger probably will be the hardest of all to apprehend. The Pinkertons say they have solved the puzzle, but they are still looking for the perpetrators.

Thinking of Buying or Selling a Car?

You will find dozens and dozens of Want Ads in the Daily and Sunday Herald's Automobile Directory. Buyers and sellers are quick to get together through these small ads. If you are thinking of selling, exchanging or buying a car make your WANT known in The Herald and get quick action.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

Telephone Chelsea 4000

Emma Goldman Pleads to Return Here to Die

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PITTSBURGH, May 12.—For a long time Emma Goldman, the anarchist, denounced American institutions and held up Russia with its Soviet form of government as the ideal. Now she is pleading with her friends to aid in procuring permission for her to return to the United States, where she wants to die.
"Yes, it is true Emma Goldman wants to return to America, and apparently she has seen the error of her ways," Jacob Margolis, anarchist and a close friend of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, said to-day in discussing the plight of his two former associates. "I have read half a dozen letters in which Miss Goldman states that she wants to return to the United States and die here, and she wants her friends to aid her to return to America again."

FOES RAIN BULLETS INTO MINGO TOWNS

U. S. Troops Ready as West
Va. Governor Calls for Help
—Deaths Reported.

TRAIN IN BATTLE ZONE

State Police Climb Mountains
in Attempt to Outflank
Attackers.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., May 12.—Guerrilla warfare, with all odds apparently favoring the forces opposing the State, was being waged to-night in the mountains of the strike torn Mingo county coal field.
Beginning soon after dawn this morning, at the little mining town of Merrimac, four miles up the Tug River from this city, a fusillade of shots was poured from the mountain side successively into Merrimac, Rawl, Sprigg and Matewan, W. Va., and McCarr, Ky.

All available State police and deputy sheriffs centred in Williamson were rushed to the scene by train and automobile, but according to reports they had been unable at a late hour to check the shooting.
Harry C. Staton, a State prohibition officer and merchant at Sprigg, was killed by a bullet from the mountains, and Noah Phillips and a young man named Calvert, employees of the White Star Coal Company commissary at Merrimac, have been seriously wounded. Rumors of other killings and woundings have been received at headquarters of the State police here, but to a late hour had not been confirmed.

Gov. Morgan responded to-night to the request of officials of Mingo county and asked the War Department for Federal troops to restore order. The officials said they were unable to cope with the situation.
A statement from the Governor's office to-night declared that "the greater amount of the firing came from the Kentucky side," adding that reports to the State's Chief Executive were that the strike was being carried on by the clubbers as well as by the physically fit. Anderson became a rather familiar figure in the quarters of both.

Younger Men Oppose.

But, according to one of the members, something akin to an uprising was precipitated. The younger set, styling themselves the "clubbers," were making individual and collective objections. They explained their attitude by saying they did not consider Mr. Anderson "a good sport." They said he had taken advantage of the conditions and even the hospitality of the club to further his prohibition propaganda. They thought he had gone a trifle too far both inside and outside the club.

Some of them, it was said, went so far as to say that Anderson's entrance signalled their exit. Against these Mr. Anderson's friends raised the argument that he was a member of the club and would offset all losses sustained. At any rate it was an awkward situation. For a full month the membership committee and its subcommittee weighed the protests from both sides and sought some amicable adjudication. They found irreconcilable on both sides. It was not possible to obtain the verbatim report of the incident, but it was understood that Mr. Anderson would talk for publication. But the result was they decided not to include Mr. Anderson's name among those of whom they had approved.

Anderson Kept Out of Aldine Club For Forcing Dry Views

Violated Its Hospitality, Is
Attitude of Younger
Membership.

IN STORMY DEBATES Split Threatened if Anti-Sa- loon League Head Was Admitted.

NAME HELD UP MONTH

Belongs to Clergy Club, but
Was Frequent Visitor in
Aldine's Quarters.

The name of William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, was not among those returned approved by the membership committee of the Aldine Club yesterday to the board of trustees. And that, according to O. S. Marden, president of the Aldine Club, means that Mr. Anderson's name is no longer before the club as that of a potential member.
Mr. Anderson expressed his desire to become a member more than a month ago. The proposing of his name caused a furor among the younger members, who declared they could not bring themselves to approve of all of Mr. Anderson's measures of banishing booze from this section of the United States. Officers of the club decided to hold the matter in abeyance that there might be a more comprehensive survey of the sentiment of the membership.
But yesterday it became known that the membership committee or its subcommittee that viewed the applications and reports upon the ability of the petitioner, had not seen fit to approve of Mr. Anderson.
"Mr. Anderson's name is no longer before this club," declared Mr. Marden. "The admission committee has not acted favorably on it, and therefore it has not been forwarded to the board of trustees. We have advanced the day and Mr. Anderson's name was not among those submitted to us as acceptable."
"Did he withdraw his name?" Mr. Marden was asked.
"No, it has not been withdrawn," he said. "Then he has been rejected."
"Well, I imagine you can draw your own deductions in that matter," replied Mr. Marden.
Mr. Marden declared the discussion of the subject was distasteful to him. So did other members. But others were not so averse to talking.
One of them explained the situation saying that Mr. Anderson is not at all a stranger to the members of the club, inasmuch as he is a member of the Clergy Club which houses the Aldine Club in 300 Fifth avenue. Anderson and the clubbers as merged physically Mr. Anderson became a rather familiar figure in the quarters of both.
There were several occasions when members of the Aldine were heard to make rather sharp comments on Mr. Anderson's prohibition propaganda. They declared it was not to their liking that he should be a member of the club. There was a rumor, too, that Mr. Anderson and at least one of the members of the Aldine came to rather acrimonious words regarding the desirability of any one partaking of alcoholic beverage.
The executive secretary of the Clergy Club, the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, 86 Irving place, who is a member of the Aldine Club, inasmuch as Mr. Laidlaw was active in prohibition work. Likewise Mr. Laidlaw is secretary of the Aldine Club. About the first of last month Mr. Laidlaw proposed the name of the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. There was no lack of seconds. Mr. Anderson had plenty of friends in the club.
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But, according to one of the members, something akin to an uprising was precipitated. The younger set, styling themselves the "clubbers," were making individual and collective objections. They explained their attitude by saying they did not consider Mr. Anderson "a good sport." They said he had taken advantage of the conditions and even the hospitality of the club to further his prohibition propaganda. They thought he had gone a trifle too far both inside and outside the club.
Some of them, it was said, went so far as to say that Anderson's entrance signalled their exit. Against these Mr. Anderson's friends raised the argument that he was a member of the club and would offset all losses sustained. At any rate it was an awkward situation. For a full month the membership committee and its subcommittee weighed the protests from both sides and sought some amicable adjudication. They found irreconcilable on both sides. It was not possible to obtain the verbatim report of the incident, but it was understood that Mr. Anderson would talk for publication. But the result was they decided not to include Mr. Anderson's name among those of whom they had approved.
"Who told you that Mr. Anderson was not accepted?" demanded Mr. Laidlaw when asked by a reporter what he intended doing about it. "Well, I don't know, but so far as I know his name is still before the committee. It doesn't follow that because the committee has not passed upon his name that he will not become a member of the Aldine Club. At any rate, it is not my understanding that he has been rejected. What's our next move? I don't know. There's nothing to be said about it any way."
In Mr. Anderson's office it was said he had gone to Washington. Members of the Aldine Club shrugged their shoulders and grinned broadly when asked whether the incident was likely to cause unpleasantness within the club.
"At any rate," said one of them, "you can depend upon it that Laidlaw will be heard from."

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There were several occasions when members of the Aldine were heard to make rather sharp comments on Mr. Anderson's prohibition propaganda. They declared it was not to their liking that he should be a member of the club. There was a rumor, too, that Mr. Anderson and at least one of the members of the Aldine came to rather acrimonious words regarding the desirability of any one partaking of alcoholic beverage.
The executive secretary of the Clergy Club, the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, 86 Irving place, who is a member of the Aldine Club, inasmuch as Mr. Laidlaw was active in prohibition work. Likewise Mr. Laidlaw is secretary of the Aldine Club. About the first of last month Mr. Laidlaw proposed the name of the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. There was no lack of seconds. Mr. Anderson had plenty of friends in the club.

Mr. Anderson expressed his desire to become a member more than a month ago. The proposing of his name caused a furor among the younger members, who declared they could not bring themselves to approve of all of Mr. Anderson's measures of banishing booze from this section of the United States. Officers of the club decided to hold the matter in abeyance that there might be a more comprehensive survey of the sentiment of the membership.
But yesterday it became known that the membership committee or its subcommittee that viewed the applications and reports upon the ability of the petitioner, had not seen fit to approve of Mr. Anderson.
"Mr. Anderson's name is no longer before this club," declared Mr. Marden. "The admission committee has not acted favorably on it, and therefore it has not been forwarded to the board of trustees. We have advanced the day and Mr. Anderson's name was not among those submitted to us as acceptable."
"Did he withdraw his name?" Mr. Marden was asked.
"No, it has not been withdrawn," he said. "Then he has been rejected."
"Well, I imagine you can draw your own deductions in that matter," replied Mr. Marden.
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Blames Uncle Sam for Not Predicting Frost

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 12.—Failure of the United States Weather Bureau to forecast the conditions that caused yesterday's frost was responsible in a large measure for the loss of more than \$50,000 by farmers in this section, William H. Wolf, horticultural expert of the Hampden County Improvement League, declared to-night.

U. S. SEIZES 6 SHIPS; IGNORED WAGE CUT

Benson Orders United Trans-
port Vessels of 85,000 Tons
Deadweight Taken.

50 OTHERS ARE IN DANGER

Ten Ships Leave New York—
Pacific Asks U. S. Aid—
Finish Fight On.

Admiral William S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, informed private steamship owners in Washington last night that if they wish to continue the operation of Shipping Board vessels they must place